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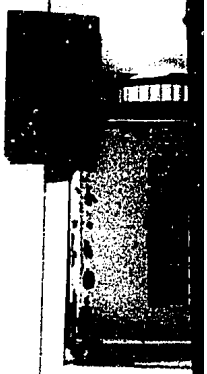

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CHEMICAL INDUSTRY REPORTS PROGRESS; INSTITUTE DEVELOPS CERAMIC CUTTERS

INCREASE OUTPUT OF GRANULAR FERTILIZERS -- Moscow, Pravda, 6 Jan 52

The postwar Five-Year Plan for the chemical industry provided for exceeding the prewar level of production 1.5 times. Actually, output of the chemical industry was 1.8 times that of the prewar level.

On 30 December, the chemical industry completed its 1951 plan for the production of mineral fertilizers, sulfuric acid, calcium carbide, aniline dyes, phenol, acetone, nitro lacquers and solvents, synthetic rubber, automobile tires, and rubber footwear. The plan for gross output was exceeded, and the production of all the most important types of products was considerably higher than in 1950.

The development of the production of mineral fertilizers is of great significance to the national economy. In 1950, almost twice the 1940 output of phosphate, potassium, and nitrogenous fertilizers was produced. In the postwar period, a raw materials base for the phosphate fertilizer industry was established in Central Asia, and new superphosphate plants were built and put into operation. The development of phosphate fertilizer production in Central Asia was accompanied by a decrease in long-distance transport.

The quality of mineral fertilizers is also being improved. Agricultural needs required organizing the output of mineral fertilizers in granular form, since the use of granulated fertilizers considerably increases the productivity of grain and industrial crops.

Plants of the chemical industry which produce mineral fertilizers are remodeling their shops for output of granular fertilizers. In the construction of new enterprises, output of only the granular type of fertilizers is provided for. Measures have been taken to increase sharply the production of granular superphosphate and nitrogenous fertilizers.

Scientific research institutes and enterprises of the chemical industry, in collaboration with agricultural workers, have developed and tested new types

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of effective organic preparations for combating agricultural pests. In 1951, a number of new shops for the production of these preparations were put into operation, and the 1950 output was almost doubled.

The role of the chemical industry in providing the machine building industry with new types of chemical materials, such as machine parts of plastic and rubber, has increased. New types of plastics have been perfected, and are being put out on a mass scale. They make it possible to save nonferrous metals and to meet the requirements of machine building and other branches of industry with high-quality technical parts.

In the postwar period, the chemical industry has established the production of new types of chemical products necessary for the further development of the national economy.

In 1951, the production of synthetic rubber increased 20 percent above that of 1950. Great success has also been attained in the development of the production of synthetic dye... Striving to meet the demands, insofar as possible, of the textile, leather, fur, polygraphic, and other branches of industry, the aniline dyes plants are regularly expanding the variety of types of output, and increasing the production of high-quality dyes.

Enterprises of the chemical industry from year to year are also increasing output of consumers' goods -- plastic and rubber goods, and household chemical commodities. In 1951, volume of production of consumers' goods increased as follows in comparison with the prewar level: rubber footwear, 1½ times; bicycle tires, five times; plastic products, eight times; and household chemical commodities, almost 1½ times.

Labor-consuming processes at mineral chemical enterprises, and loading work at soda, superphosphate, and other chemical plants are being mechanized. Separate technological processes in the production of soda ash, synthetic rubber, and automobile tires have been made automatic.

In 1951, labor productivity was 9.1 percent of the 1950 figure, which was higher than planned. The plan for reduction of production costs was also exceeded.

A number of measures were suggested by Moryakov, a mechanic at the Kineshma Chemical Plant, for increasing the between-repairs work period of equipment, and improving the operation of installations.

In spite of the success attained by the industry as a whole, some enterprises are not fulfilling their assignments in variety of types of output, even though they are fulfilling their gross-production plans.

To other 1951 failings must be added the lag in capital construction at certain projects. Some construction and installation organizations have not provided proper organization of work or distribution of manpower, and have not concentrated the necessary material resources upon their projects in progress.

In 1952, the chemical industry is confronted with the task of further developing the production of mineral fertilizers, soda products, synthetic rubber, automobile tires, industrial rubber products, and other chemical products. There is need for still further expansion of the variety of types of output, and for mastering output of new synthetic materials necessary for various branches of the national economy. The quality of output must be steadily improved.

The volume of capital construction in the chemical industry in 1952 is growing in comparison with 1951. A number of new enterprises and shops for the production of mineral fertilizers, plastics, dyes, and other chemical products must be put into operation. -- S. Tikhomirov, Minister of Chemical Industry USSR.

Moscow, Pravda, 3 Jan 52

The Ministry of Chemical Industry produced above the 1951 plan additional quantities of mineral fertilizers, sulfuric acid, calcium carbide, aniline dyes, synthetic rubber, automobile tires, rubber footwear, plastic products, and other chemical output.

TAKES FURTHER MEASURES TO INCREASE OUTPUT -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 5 Feb 52

The Chirchik Electrochemical Combine imeni Stalin played a modest part in the 1951 increase in the production of mineral fertilizers by the chemical industry. The combine completed its year plan early, and produced thousands of tons of high-quality mineral fertilizers above the plan. It made almost 5 million rubles of above-plan profits.

There are, however, unutilized reserves at the combine. It has pledged to increase the output of every aggregate 5 percent in 1952, to lower consumption coefficeints considerable, and to produce only excellent-quality goods plans to save 27,000 rubles in 1952.

Additional control and measuring instruments are being set up to reduce the number of deviations from the norm in technological processes, and other measures are being taken to improve indexes. The Sredazkhimmash and Chirchiksel'mash plants are participating in the campaign.

GLASS LABORATORY DEVELOPS MINERAL-CERAMIC CUTTERS -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 7 Feb 52

The Moscow Chemical Engineering Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev in its glass laboratory is conducting work on the development of mineral-ceramic cutters for metalworking. The cutters are of high durability, and preserve their hardness and strength under high temperatures, 1½ times more than hard alloys. The new material is much cheaper than hard alloys.

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